THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1793. [N° 1611.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

THOUGHTS on the *MANNERS* of the *GREAT.*

[*Continued.*]

I SHALL proceed to enumerate a few of the many causes which seem to impede well-disposed people in the progress of religion. None, perhaps, contributes more to it than that cold, prudential caution against the folly of aiming at perfection, so frequent in the youths of the worldly wise, "We must take the world," say they, "as we find it; reformation is not the business of individuals, and we are commanded not to be righteous overmuch." But these admonitions are contrary to every maxim in human affairs. In arts and letters* the most consummate models are held out to imitation. We never hear any body cautioned against becoming too wise, too learned, or too rich. Zeal, in business, is accounted commendable; in friendship it is amiable; in all the perishing concerns of earthly things it is extolled as exhibiting marks of a sprightly temper, and a vigorous mind.—Strange! that to be "fervent in spirit," should only be dishonorable in that single instance which should seem to demand unremiting diligence, and unextinguished warmth. But after all, is an excessive and intemperate zeal the *common* vice of the times? Is there any *very* imminent danger that the enthusiasm of the great should transport them to dangerous and inconvenient excesses? Are our young men of rank on so *very* much led away by the ardour of piety, that they require to have their imaginations cooled by the freezing maxims of worldly wisdom? Is the spirit of the age so *very* much inclined to catch and communicate the fire of devotion, as to require to be damped by admonition, or extinguished by ridicule? When the inimitable Cervantes attacked the wild notions & romantic ideas which misled the age in which he lived, he did wisely, because he combated actually existing evil; but in this latter of the eighteenth century, there seems to be little more occasion (among persons of rank, I mean) of cautions against enthusiasm than against chivalry; and he who declaims against religious excesses in company of well-bred people, shews himself to be as little acquainted with the manners of the times, as he would do who should think it his duty to write another Don Quixote.

Among the devices dangerous to our moral safety, certain favourite and ipe lous maxims are not the least successful, as they carry with them an imposing air of indulgent candour, and always seem to lie on the popular side of good nature. One of the most obvious of these is, that method of reconciling the conscience to practices not decidedly wicked, and yet not scrupulously right, by the qualifying phrase, *that there is no harm in it.* I am mistaken, if more innocent persons do not inflame their spiritual reckoning by this treacherous apology than by almost any other means. Few are systematically, or premeditately wicked; or propose to themselves, at first, more than such small indulgencies as they are persuaded *there is no harm in them.* But this latitude is gradually and imperceptibly enlarged. As the expression is vague and indeterminate; as the darkest shade of virtue, and the light est shade of vice, melt into no very incongruous colouring, as the bounds between good and evil are not always so precisely defined, but that he who ventures to the confines of the one, will find himself on the borders of the other; every one formalizes his own definition; every one extends the supposed limits a little farther; till the bounds which fence in permitted from unlawful pastures are gradually broken down, and the marks which separated them them imperceptibly destroyed.

It is, perhaps, one of the most alarming symptoms of the degeneracy of morals in the present day, that the distinctions of right and wrong are almost swept away in polite conversation. The most serious offences are often named with cool indifference; the most shameful profligacy with affected tenderness and indulgent toleration. The substitution of the word *gallantry* for that crime which stabs domestic happiness and conjugal virtue, is one of the most dangerous of all the modern abuses of language. Attrocious deeds should never be called by gentle names. This must certainly contribute more than any thing, to diminish the horror of vice in the rising generation.—That our passions should be too often engaged on the side of error, we may look for the cause, tho' not for the vindication, in the unsatisfied propensities of our constitution: but that our reason should ever be employed in its favour, that our *conversation* should ever be taught to palliate it; that our *judgment* should ever look on it with indifference, has no shadow of excuse: because this can pretend to no foundation in nature, no apology in temptation, no palliative in passion. However defective, therefore, our practice may be; however we may be allured by seduction, or precipitated by passion, let us beware of lowering the STANDARD OF RIGHT. This induces an imperceptible corruption into the heart, stagnates the noblest principle of action, irrecoverably debases the sense of moral and religious obligation, and prevents us from living up to the height of our nature. It cuts off all communication with virtue, and almost prevents the possibility of a return to it. If we do not rise as high as we aim, we shall rise the higher for having aimed at a lofty mark: But where the RULE is low, the practice cannot be high; though the reverse of the proposition is not proportionably true.

Nothing more benumbs the exertions of ardent youthful virtue, than the cruel sneer which worldly prudence bestows on active goodness; and the cool derision it expresses, at the defeat of a benevolent scheme, of which malice, rather than penetration, had foreseen the failure. Alas! there is little need of any such discouragements. The world is a climate which too naturally chills a glowing generosity, and contracts an expanded heart. —The zeal of the most sanguine is but too apt to cool, and the activity of the most diligent, to slacken of itself; and the disappointments which Benevolence encounters in the failure of the best concerted projects, and the frequent depravity of the most chosen objects of her bounty, would soon dry up the amplest streams of charity, were they not fed by the living fountain of religious principle.

I cannot dismiss this part of my subject, without animadverting on the too prompt alacrity, even of worldly people, to discriminate, in public and general conversation, instances of their unsuccessful attempts to do good. I never hear a charity story begun to be related in mixed company, that I do not tremble for the catastrophe, lest it should exhibit some mortifying disappointment, which may deter the inexperienced from running any generous hazards, and excite hasty suspicions, at an age when it is less dishonourable to meet with a few casual hurts, and transient injuries, than to go cased in the cumbersome and impenetrable armour of distrust. The liberal should be particularly cautious, how they furnish the avaricious with creditable pretences for saving their money, as all the influences of the mortifications of the humane are added to the armoury of the covetous man's arguments, and produced, as defensive weapons, upon every fresh attack on his heart or his purse.

But I am willing to hope, that that uncharitableness, which we so often meet with in persons of advanced years, is not always the effect of a heart naturally hard. Misanthropy is very often nothing but abused sensibility. The disgusts of the world, and a melancholy conviction how little good he has been able to do in it, hardens many a tender-hearted person. The milk of human kindness becomes curded, by repeated acts of ingratitude. This commonly induces an indifference to the well being of others, and a hopelessness of yielding to the look of human virtue and human happiness. This uncomfortable disease is very fond of spreading its own contagion, which is a cruelty to the health of young and unaffected virtue.—For this distemper, generated by a too sanguine disposition, and grown chronical from repeated disappointments, there is but one remedy, or rather one prevention; and this is a genuine principle of piety. He who is once convinced that he is to assist his fellow-creatures, because it is the will of God, and one of the conditions of obtaining his favour, will soon get above all uneasiness when the consequence does not answer his expectations. He will soon become only anxious to do his duty, humbly committing events to higher hands. Disappointments will then only serve to refine his motives, and purify his virtue. His charity will then become a sacrifice less unworthy of the object on which it is offered. His devotions will be more spiritualized, and his devotion more intense. Nothing short of such a contempt of piety can deserve a heart hardened in the world from reiterated disgrace, or criminal despair.

People in general are not aware of the mischief of judging of the rightness of an action by its prosperity, or of the excellence of any institution by the abuse of it. We must never proportion our exertions to our success, but to our duty. If every laudable undertaking was to be dropped, because it failed in some cases, or was abused in others, there would not be left an Alms House, a Charity-School, or an Hospital, in the land. And if every right practice were to be discontinued, because it had been found not to be successful in every instance, this false reasoning, pushed to the extreme, might at last be brought as a good argument for shutting up our Churches and burning our Bibles.

But if, on the one hand, there is a proud and arrogant discretion, which ridicules as Utopian and romantic, every generous project of the active and the liberal; so that there is on the other, a sort of popular bounty which arrogates to itself the exclusive name of *feeling*, and rejects with disdain the influence of an higher principle. I am far from intending to depreciate this humane and exquisitely tender sentiment, which the beneficent Author of our nature gave us, as a stimulous to remove the distresses of others, in order to get rid of our own uneasiness. I would only observe, that where it is not strengthened by superior motives, it is a casual and precarious instrument of good, and ceases to operate, except in the immediate presence, and within the audible cry of misery. This sort of feeling forgets that any calamity exists, which is out of its own sight; and though it would employ its purse for such an occasional object as rouzes transient sensibility, yet it seldom makes any stated provision for miseries, which are not the less real, because they do not obtrude upon the sight, and awaken the tenderness of immediate sympathy. This is a mechanical charity, which requires springs and wheels to set it a going; whereas, real Christian charity does not wait to be acted upon by impressions and impulses.

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CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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The bill was read through, and then considered by paragraphs. No amendment being proposed.

The committee rose and reported the bill, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House then took into consideration, the bill to regulate trade and intercourse, with the Indian tribes.

The duration of the bill was limited to two years, and then ordered to be engrossed for the third reading.

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Mr. White in the chair,

On a bill to determine the northern boundary of the territory of the United States, and the State of North-Carolina. This bill consists of one section only, and authorizes the President of the United States to take measures to have the line run. Some amendments were agreed to, and then the committee rose and reported the bill. The House adopted the amendments, and ordered the bill to be engrossed.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 18.

A report on the petition of Ezekiel Scott, in favor of the petitioner was read, and laid on the table.

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ment of accounts shall be due to them from the United States.

Mr. Steele in the Chair.

The bill was read by the clerk, and then diſcuſſed in paragraphs.

After a lengthy debate, which continued till after 3 o'clock, the committee roſe, and reported progreſs.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, December 22.

Mr. Bourn preſented the petition of Joſeph Lawrence, which was read and referred to the Secretary at War.

Mr. Bourn alſo preſented a petition from the manufacturers of cordage in the town of Providence—ſtating the injurious operation of the revenue law in reſpect to that article—particularly in regard to the drawback of the duties on manufactured cordage—and praying that ſaid drawback may be allowed on imported hemp, when manufactured into cordage and exported; or ſuch other relief as Congreſs may lee proper; referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Williamſon reported a bill to promote commerce by the increaſe of American ſeamen which was twice read, and committed for Tueſday fortnight.

WEDNESDAY, January 23.

Mr. Heiſter preſented a petition from William Crow, reſpecting a new diſcovery in the conſtruction of guns, and praying Congreſs to take meaſures for enabling him to ſhew the advantages which would ariſe from his invention, if made public. Referred to Meſſieurs Heiſter, Sumpter and Ward.

Mr. Greenup gave in a repreſentation from the General Aſſembly of the State of Kentucky, requeſting a reimburſement of a ſum of money expended by that ſtate, ſince the firſt of January, 1785, in ſundry expeditions againſt the hoſtile Indians.

Mr. BARBER,

BEFORE a perſon undertakes to cenſure the conduct of a ſet of men, a profeſſional character, or any individual, he ought to be ſure that their conduct is juſtly cenſurable. This obvious dictate of humanity duly regarded, there would be more peace on earth, and more good will among men.

If this caution had been exerciſed by the author of an ill-natured publication in your laſt paper, under the aſſumed ſignature of a Council-Man—if he had made any inquiry into the conduct of the Overſeers of the Hoſpital in the Town of Jamestown—if he had conſidered what would be the tendency of his piece—that it tended to ſow the ſeeds of diſcord between two towns which have maintained a friendly communication with each other, and to injure the reputation of a Man who deſerves the public eſteem, it might have ſaved him an effuſion of falſhood, rancour, detraction and inſult.—I am authorized to declare, that no inoculated perſon has been permitted to leave the Iſland of Conanicut, without a Certificate from the Phyſician who has attended that Hoſpital, and without firſt preſenting the ſame to two at leaſt of the Overſeers, and being ſmoked by them.

I am further authorized to ſay, that no Council-Man of the Town of Newport had a hand in the publication referred to, and, therefore, under a ſtrong impreſſion of the propriety of the introductory obſervation to this animadverſion, and as a friend to the Town and the Town Council of the Town of Newport, to the Town of Jamestown, and to a meritorious character, I can with a good conſcience, and without any violation of the laws of religion or humanity, charge the writer of the piece, under the forged ſignature of Council-Man, with falſhood, detraction and inſult. There are ſome nice falſhoods which, it has been ſaid, do leſs miſchief than blunt truths. If this ſhould be admitted to be true, it will by no means vindicate falſhoods which have the tendency mentioned—falſhoods which in the deliberate view of the author of them required a forged ſignature to give them a credit.—What but a four, morofe, malicious temper could induce this Vilifier to abuſe the public and himſelf in ſuch a manner, I cannot conceive! It has been ſuggeſted that he may not have had the ſmall pox, and, that under the violent apprehenſion of taking the diſeaſe in the natural way, his affrighted imagination may have forced him to throw out this general abuſe.

There are indeed ſome evidences of a diſordered mind in the publication; but how can we reconcile the aſſumed ſignature in any other way, than by having recourſe to deliberate malice?—If the writer or any of his friends or abettors think they can exculpate him from the charge I have exhibited againſt him, I hope they will attempt it.

It is expected that the Town-Council of this Town, will, to prevent its being ſuſpected that they, or any of their members, have been concerned in a piece which may involve this town in a contention with Jamestown, publicly diſavow it; and it is hoped the Overſeers of the Hoſpital in Jamestown will as publicly acquit themſelves from the accuſation brought againſt them; although they may diſpleaſe their accuſer.

NERUS.

Further Advices by the Britiſh Packet arrived at New-York, from England:

STOCKHOLM, November 23.

IT is publicly aſſerted that Count de Stackelberg, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, has within theſe few days delivered a note to our Court, demanding 12,000 troops and ſix ſhips of the line, agreeably to treaty, to act as aux iaries next ſpring; but that our Court returned for anſwer, that ſuccour could only be demanded in caſe Ruſſia was attacked by a foreign power.

MADRID, December 17.

The Duke of Brunſwick has retired, and Lieutenant-General Kalkſtein ſucceeds to the command of the Pruſſian army.

The Duke D'Alcredia is firſt Secretary of State, in place of Count D'Aranda, who remains head of the Council.

Gen. Monteſquieu to avoid an arreſt retired to Geneva, and being demanded by the French reſident, fled acroſs the Lake. Kellerman who ſucceeded him, is preparing to march to Rome.

PARIS, December 12.

The following is an extract of the report of the Commune, concerning the transferring LOUIS CAPET, to the Bar of the National Convention.

"At one o'clock the Mayor and Secretary went up into the apartment of the late King, and ſaid to him:—"I am charged to declare to you, that the Convention wait for you at their Bar, and I am appointed to conduct you."—The Secretary then read theſe words, "Decree of the National Convention, of the 6th of December: ART. 5. LOUIS CAPET ſhall be brought to the bar of the National Convention on Tueſday the 11th, to anſwer the queſtions which ſhall be put to him by the Preſident."—This being done, the Mayor aſked Louis if he would go down, he appeared to heſitate a little, and ſaid—"My name is not Louis Capet; my anceſtors bore that name, but I never was called ſo; it is however, like all the treatment I have experienced theſe four months paſt by force. This morning my ſon has been ſeparated from me, it was an enjoyment of which they have deprived me.—I have been expecting you theſe two hours."

The Mayor, without returning any anſwer, invited him again to go down, which he determined at length to do. Being in the carriage, which was lined with thick cuſhions in order to be muſket-proof, he kept ſilence all the way, till the carriage was ſtopped by ſome miſunderſtanding among the guards, who eſcorted him on the Boulevards.

When he was near the gates of St. Martin and St. Dennis, he aſked if theſe two triumphal arches would not be demoliſhed? He was anſwered that the gate of St. Dennis, being a maſter-piece, would be preſerved.

He arrived at the Convention at 2 o'clock.—He appeared dreſſed in a brown great coat, and did not ſeem at all troubled. The Mayor and Procureur de la Commune were on each ſide of him; behind him were Santerre, Berruyer, and other officers. After his interrogatory, he was conducted into the Conference-Hall, and accepted a bit of bread, obſerving that he had not broken his faſt. He afterwards got up into the Mayor's carriage, and ſpoke little on his return. There was a very numerous armed force, but the concourſe of people was not ſo great as might have been expected.—The greateſt order and ſilence reigned among the guards and ſpectators.

He arrived at his apartment at half-paſt ſix. He repeatedly aſked the Mayor, that the Decree granting him a Counſel, which was refuſed to nobody, might be ſpeedily communicated to him. It has ſince been reſolved in the commune, that Louis ſhould have no further communication with his family, and that his Counſel ſhould hold their conference with him alone, and always in the preſence of the Municipal officers.

Louis has choſen for his Counſel, Target, and in his default Tronchet.

TRIAL OF THE KING.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, December 11.

The ſitting commenced by reading the act of accuſation againſt Louis XVI. which was preſented by Barbaroux, in the name of the Commiſſion of Twenty-one. It contained an enumeration of the principal charges made againſt the unfortunate Monarch: and each charge was followed by a liſt of the pieces on which the proofs are to be founded. When it was read, ſeveral new charges were propoſed by ſeveral of the members, and ſome which appeared to have little weight, or to be ill-founded were expunged.

The Convention were much ſurprized to hear Marat become in ſome meaſure the voluntary defender of Louis XVI. by requeſting that all thoſe charges alluding to crimes committed before his acceptance of the Conſtitution, ſhould be omited in the act of accuſation. He ſpoke alſo of the impoſſibility which followed that acceptance, but the Convention paid no attention to his obſervations.

The Convention decreed, that the act of accuſation ſhould ſerve as the ground of thoſe queſtions which were to be put to Louis XVI. and that after each queſtion the Preſident ſhould ſay to him, 'What have you to anſwer?' The Preſident was authoriſed alſo to propoſe ſuch queſtions as might ariſe from the King's anſwers, and to make him ſit down at the bar.

Barrere the Preſident announced to the Convention that Louis XVI. was at the door, and requeſted the Repreſentatives of the People to aſſume a dignity worthy of their functions. He reminded them, that they formed a tribunal on which the eyes of Europe were fixed, and whoſe ſentence would be judged by poſterity. He forbade them to ſhew any ſigns, either of approbation or diſapprobation, and deſired them to remember that coolneſs and ſilent dignity with which they received the King after his return from Varennes.

At half paſt two, Santerre informed the Convention that Louis was arrived, and was waiting the orders of the Aſſembly.

The Preſident gave the order to introduce him. The moſt profound ſilence reigned in the Hall. Louis appeared at the bar, attended by two Municipal Officers.

When Louis approached the bar, the Preſident announced to him the decree by which the Convention eſtabliſhed a tribunal to try him. Malhe, one of the Secretaries, read the act of accuſation, charge by charge, and at each the Preſident aſked Louis what he had to ſay in his own defence? The unfortunate Monarch did not, like Charles I. of England, refuſe to acknowledge the authority of the Convention; he delivered no ſpeech and contented himſelf with giving anſwers to each queſtion in a few words. He aſked for copies of the act of accuſation, of the pieces which are to ſerve as proofs, and of his own examination; and requeſted alſo that he might be allowed Counſel.

His anſwers were in general pertinent and ſhort, nor did he appear in the leaſt embarraſſed. He replied with great readineſs, and at ſome queſtions appeared a little chagrined.

LONDON, December 20.

Mrs. Pinckney, Lady of the American Miniſter was preſented, on the 6th Dec. to her Majeſty in form, by Lady Grenville.

The cities of Ghent, Courtryck, Dornick, &c. have been taken poſſeſſion of by the French in the name of the commitee of revolution of the Belgians and Liegois.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) December 6.

The Tankerville packet, which arrived here the 3d inſt. ſpoke the Dutton Eaſt Indiaman, homeward bound and having on board 300 tons of ſugar. Gen. Meadows was a paſſenger, and had perfectly recovered. No particular news.

Two other Eaſt-India ſhips are to follow the Dutton each having on board 300 tons of ſugar.

NORFOLK, *(Virginia)* Jan. 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape-Francois, to his friend in this town, dated December 28.

"We have for ſome time been under fearful apprehenſions that opinions of the metropolis would prove fatal to the intereſt of the country. We are now happy to inform you, that the National Convention have ſent 45,000,000 livres to the relief of this colony—Ninety thouſand dollars arrived laſt evening in a veſſel from Bourdeaux, and 130,000 more are now entering our port. We are farther aſſured, that 20,000 troops have lately embarked from France, who will eſtabliſh good order in Martinique and Guadaloupe. This ought to animate our courage and forces, and inſpire us with a hope, that a general tranquility will ſoon be eſtabliſhed in this unhappy country."

PROVIDENCE, February 19.

At a Meeting of the Providence Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. in Providence, Yeſterday, the following Officers were choſen, to continue till the third Friday in May next, which Quarterly Meeting has been conſtituted the *annual Meeting* of ſaid Society in future.

David Howell, Preſident; John Dorrance, Vice-Preſident; Moſes Brown, Treaſurer, and Thomas Arnold, Secretary.

David Howell, Thomas Arnold, Daniel Lyman, Samuel Sampſon, James Burrill, jun. and Jonas Lyndon Arnold, Counſellors.

Eliſha Olney, William Almy, Oſiel Wilkinſon, Nicholas Brown, Richard Jackſon, jun. and John Mawney, Standing Committee.

Thomas Robinſon, Samuel Vinſon, and Benjamin Hadwen, Correſponding Committee in Newport.

Stephen Bullock, Shubael Peck, and John Wheeler, Correſponding-Committee for the County of Briſtol, Maſſachuſetts.

From all the Letters and Papers laid before the Society, it appears that the Cauſe of Humanity is rapidly progreſſing in moſt Parts of the civilized World—and the Society, under the pleaſing Hopes of contributing in their Meaſure towards meliorating the Condition of their oppreſſed African Brethren, find abundant Cauſe of Thankfulneſs to the Father of Mankind for their Inſtitution, and that of ſimilar Societies in other Parts, and for other Events propitious to the Rights of Man which mark the preſent Æra of the World.

NEWPORT, February 25.

This Day the Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to meet at Eaſt-Greenwich by Adjournment.

Laſt Friday being the Commencement of the Sixteenth Year of our illuſtrious PRESIDENT, the *Day* was celebrated by the Citizens of Newport in a Manner truly expreſſive of their Reſpect and Gratitude. To aid the Recollection, and render the *Day* more deſcriptive, the Independant Artillery Company, commanded by Citizen MALBONE, appeared under Arms with their Muſic, and in complete Uniforms; and being reviewed by the Adjutant General of the State, they went through the manual Exerciſe, Firings, and a Variety of Manœuvres, in a Manner, with an Exactneſs, and ſoldierly Appearance, that would have been highly honourable to Veterans, long accuſtomed to the moſt rigid Diſcipline.

In the Evening, a public Ball was given by the Citizens of Newport who, after having paſſed the *Day* in great Joy and Feſtivity, aſſembled at the Hall at Six o'Clock. The Aſſembly was numerous and brilliant. The Diſplay of Beauty, [illegible] deſcriptive of the *Day*, in the Dreſs [illegible] Ladies, could only be [illegible] by the [illegible] Charms of their Perſons.

[illegible] Hall was decorated, [illegible] by Citizen

ment of accounts shall be due to them from the United States.

Mr. Steele in the Chair.

The bill was read by the clerk, and then discussed in paragraphs.

After a lengthy debate, which continued till after 3 o'clock, the committee rose, and reported progress.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, December 22.

Mr. Bourn presented the petition of Joseph Lawrence, which was read and referred to the Secretary at War.

Mr. Bourn also presented a petition from the manufacturers of cordage in the town of Providence—stating the injurious operation of the revenue law in respect to that article—particularly in regard to the drawback of the duties on manufactured cordage—and praying that said drawback may be allowed on imported hemp, when manufactured into cordage and exported; or such other relief as Congress may see proper; referred to a select committee.

Mr. Williamson reported a bill to promote commerce by the increase of American seamen which was twice read, and committed for Tuesday fortnight.

WEDNESDAY, January 23.

Mr. Heister presented a petition from William Crow, respecting a new discovery in the construction of guns, and praying Congress to take measures for enabling him to shew the advantages which would arise from his invention, if made public. Referred to Messieurs Heister, Sumpter and Ward.

Mr. Greenup gave in a representation from the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, requesting a reimbursement of a sum of money expended by that state, since the first of January, 1785, in sundry expeditions against the hostile Indians.

Mr. BARBER,

BEFORE a person undertakes to censure the conduct of a set of men, a professional character, or any individual, he ought to be sure that their conduct is justly censurable. This obvious dictate of humanity duly regarded, there would be more peace on earth, and more good will among men.

If this caution had been exercised by the author of an ill-natured publication in your last paper, under the assumed signature of a Council-Man—if he had made any inquiry into the conduct of the Overseers of the Hospital in the Town of Jamestown—if he had considered what would be the tendency of his piece—that it tended to sow the seeds of discord between two towns which have maintained a friendly communication with each other, and to injure the reputation of a Man who deserves the public esteem, it might have saved him an effusion of falsehood, rancour, detraction and insult.—I am authorized to declare, that no inoculated person has been permitted to leave the Island of Conanicut, without a Certificate from the Physician who has attended that Hospital, and without first presenting the same to two at least of the Overseers, and being smoked by them.

I am further authorized to say, that no Council-Man of the Town of Newport had a hand in the publication referred to, and, therefore, under a strong impression of the propriety of the introductory observation to this animadversion, and as a friend to the Town and the Town Council of the Town of Newport, to the Town of Jamestown, and to a meritorious character, I can with a good conscience, and without any violation of the laws of religion or humanity, charge the writer of the piece, under the forged signature of Council-Man, with falsehood, detraction and insult. There are some nice falsehoods which, it has been said, do less mischief than blunt truths. If this should be admitted to be true, it will by no means vindicate falsehoods which have the tendency mentioned—falsehoods which in the deliberate view of the author of them required a forged signature to give them a credit.—What but a sour, morose, malicious temper could induce this Vilifier to abuse the public and himself in such a manner, I cannot conceive! It has been suggested that he may not have had the small pox, and, that under the violent apprehension of taking the disease in the natural way, his affrighted imagination may have forced him to throw out this general abuse.

There are indeed some evidences of a disordered mind in the publication; but how can we reconcile the assumed signature in any other way, than by having recourse to deliberate malice?—If the writer or any of his friends or abettors think they can exculpate him from the charge I have exhibited against him, I hope they will attempt it.

It is expected that the Town-Council of this Town, will, to prevent its being suspected that they, or any of their members, have been concerned in a piece which may involve this town in a contention with Jamestown, publicly disavow it; and it is hoped the Overseers of the Hospital in Jamestown will as publicly acquit themselves from the accusation brought against them; although they may displease their accuser.

NERUS.

Further Advices by the British Packet arrived at New-York, from England:

STOCKHOLM, November 23.

IT is publicly asserted that Count de Stackelberg, the Russian Ambassador, has within these few days delivered a note to our Court, demanding 12,000 troops and six ships of the line, agreeably to treaty, to act as auxiliaries next spring; but that our Court returned for answer, that succour could only be demanded in case Russia was attacked by a foreign power.

MADRID, December 11.

The Duke of Brunswick has retired, and Lieutenant-General Kalkstein succeeds to the command of the Prussian army.

The Duke D'Alcredia is first Secretary of State, in place of Count D'Aranda, who remains head of the Council.

Gen. Montesquieu to avoid an arrest retired to Geneva, and being demanded by the French resident, fled across the Lake. Kellerman who succeeded him, is preparing to march to Rome.

PARIS, December 12.

The following is an extract of the report of the Commune, concerning the transferring LOUIS CAPET, to the Bar of the National Convention.

"At one o'clock the Mayor and Secretary went up into the apartment of the late King, and said to him:—"I am charged to declare to you, that the Convention wait for you at their Bar, and I am appointed to conduct you."—The Secretary then read these words, "Decree of the National Convention, of the 6th of December: ART. 5. LOUIS CAPET shall be brought to the bar of the National Convention on Tuesday the 11th, to answer the questions which shall be put to him by the President."——This being done, the Mayor asked Louis if he would go down, he appeared to hesitate a little, and said—"My name is not Louis Capet; my ancestors bore that name, but I never was called so; it is however, like all the treatment I have experienced these four months past by force. This morning my son has been separated from me, it was an enjoyment of which they have deprived me.—I have been expecting you these two hours."

The Mayor, without returning any answer, invited him again to go down, which he determined at length to do. Being in the carriage, which was lined with thick cushions in order to be musket-proof, he kept silence all the way, till the carriage was stopped by some misunderstanding among the guards, who escorted him on the Boulevards.

When he was near the gates of St. Martin and St. Dennis, he asked if these two triumphal arches would not be demolished? He was answered that the gate of St. Dennis, being a master-piece, would be preserved.

He arrived at the Convention at 2 o'clock.—He appeared dressed in a brown great coat, and did not seem at all troubled. The Mayor and Procureur de la Commune were on each side of him; behind him were Santerre, Berruyer, and other officers. After his interrogatory, he was conducted into the Conference-Hall, and accepted a bit of bread, observing that he had not broken his fast. He afterwards got up into the Mayor's carriage, and spoke little on his return. There was a very numerous armed force, but the concourse of people was not so great as might have been expected.—The greatest order and silence reigned among the guards and spectators.

He arrived at his apartment at half-past six. He repeatedly asked the Mayor, that the Decree granting him a Counsel, which was refused to nobody, might be speedily communicated to him. It has since been resolved in the commune, that Louis should have no further communication with his family, and that his Counsel should hold their conference with him alone, and always in the presence of the Municipal officers.

Louis has chosen for his Counsel, Target, and in his default Tronchet.

TRIAL OF THE KING.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, December 11.

The sitting commenced by reading the act of accusation against Louis XVI. which was presented by Barbaroux, in the name of the Commission of Twenty-one. It contained an enumeration of the principal charges made against the unfortunate Monarch: and each charge was followed by a list of the pieces on which the proofs are to be founded. When it was read, several new charges were proposed by several of the members, and some which appeared to have little weight, or to be ill-founded were expunged.

The Convention were much surprized to hear Marat become in some measure the voluntary defender of Louis XVI. by requesting that all those charges alluding to crimes committed before his acceptance of the Constitution, should be omited in the act of accusation. He spoke also of the amnesty which followed that acceptance, but the Convention paid no attention to his observations.

The Convention decreed, that the act of accusation should serve as the ground of those questions which were to be put to Louis XVI. and that after each question the President should say to him, 'What have you to answer?' The President was authorised also to propose such questions as might arise from the King's answers, and to make him sit down at the bar.

Barrere the President announced to the Convention that Louis XVI. was at the door, and requested the Representatives of the People to assume a dignity worthy of their functions. He reminded them, that they formed a tribunal on which the eyes of Europe were fixed, and whose sentence would be judged by posterity. He forbade them to shew any signs, either of approbation or disapprobation, and desired them to remember that coolness and silent dignity with which they received the King, after his return from Varennes.

At half past two, Santerre informed the Convention that Louis was arrived, and was waiting the orders of the Assembly.

The President gave the order to introduce him. The most profound silence reigned in the Hall. Louis appeared at the bar, attended by two Municipal Officers.

When Louis appeared at the bar, the President mentioned to him the decree by which the Convention established a tribunal to try him. Malhe, one of the Secretaries, read the act of accusation, charge by charge, and at each the President asked Louis what he had to say in his own defence? The unfortunate Monarch did not, like Charles I. of England, refuse to acknowledge the authority of the Convention; he delivered no speech and contented himself with giving answers to each question in a few words. He asked for copies of the act of accusation, of the pieces which are to serve as proofs, and of his own examination; and requested also that he might be allowed Counsel.

His answers were in general pertinent and short, nor did he appear in the least embarrassed. He replied with great readiness, and at some questions appeared a little chagrined.

LONDON, December 20.

Mrs. Pinckney, Lady of the American Minister was presented, on the 6th Dec. to her Majesty in form, by Lady Grenville.

The cities of Ghent, Courtryck, Dornick, &c. have been taken possession of by the French in the name of the commitee of revolution of the Belgians and Liegois.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) December 6.

The Tankerville packet, which arrived here the 3d inst. spoke the Dutton East Indiaman, homeward bound and having on board 300 tons of sugar. Gen. Meadows was a passenger, and had perfectly recovered. No particular news.

Two other East-India ships are to follow the Dutton each having on board 300 tons of sugar.

NORFOLK, *(Virginia)* Jan. 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape-Francois, to his friend in this town, dated December 28.

"We have for some time been under fearful apprehensions that opinions of the metropolis would prove fatal to the interest of the country. We are now happy to inform you, that the National Convention have sent 45,000,000 livres to the relief of this colony—Ninety thousand dollars arrived last evening in a vessel from Bourdeaux, and 130,000 more are now entering our port. We are farther assured, that 20,000 troops have lately embarked from France, who will establish good order in Martinique and Guadaloupe. This ought to animate our courage and forces, and inspire us with a hope, that a general tranquility will soon be established in this unhappy country."

PROVIDENCE, February 19.

At a Meeting of the Providence Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. in Providence, Yesterday, the following Officers were chosen, to continue till the third Friday in May next, which Quarterly Meeting has been constituted the *annual Meeting* of said Society in future.

David Howell, President; John Dorrance, Vice-President; Moses Brown, Treasurer, and Thomas Arnold, Secretary.

David Howell, Thomas Arnold, Daniel Lyman, Samuel Sampson, James Burrill, jun. and Jonas Lyndon Arnold, Counsellors.

Elisha Olney, William Almy, Oziel Wilkinson, Nicholas Brown, Richard Jackson, jun. and John Mawney, Standing Committee.

Thomas Robinson, Samuel Vinson, and Benjamin Hadwen, Corresponding Committee in Newport.

Stephen Bullock, Shubael Peck, and John Wheeler, Corresponding-Committee for the County of Bristol, Massachusetts.

From all the Letters and Papers laid before the Society, it appears that the Cause of Humanity is rapidly progressing in most Parts of the civilized World—and the Society, under the pleasing Hopes of contributing in their Measure towards meliorating the Condition of their oppressed African Brethren, find abundant Cause of Thankfulness to the Father of Mankind for their Institution, and that of similar Societies in other Parts, and for other Events propitious to the Rights of Man which mark the present Æra of the World.

NEWPORT, February 25.

This Day the Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to meet at East-Greenwich by Adjournment.

Last Friday being the Commencement of the Sixty-first Year of our illustrious PRESIDENT, the *Day* was celebrated by the Citizens of Newport in a Manner truly expressive of their Respect and Gratitude. To aid the Recollection, and render the *Day* more descriptive, the Independant Artillery Company, commanded by Citizen MALBONE, appeared under Arms with their Music, all in complete Uniform; and being reviewed by the Adjutant General of the State, they went through the manual Exercise, Firings, and a Variety of Manœuvres, in a Manner, with an Exactness, and soldierly Appearance, that would have been highly honourable to Veterans, long accustomed to the most rigid Discipline.

In the Evening, a public Ball was given by the Citizens of Newport, who, after having passed the *Day* in great Joy and Festivity, assembled at the Hall at Six o'Clock. The Assembly was numerous and brilliant. The Display of Elegance and Taste, descriptive of the *Day*, in the Dress and Ornaments of the Ladies, could only be surpassed by the Graces and natural Charms of their Persons.

Among the Ornaments with which the Hall was decorated, the Painting, designed and executed by Ci

...een KING, merits a particular Description. The ...ace was Seven Feet by Six. The principal Figure ...pon the fore Ground, (the President of the United ...tates at full Length; in an Attitude expressive of the ...oy and Tranquility which a Mind so great and good ...ust feel, reflecting on having conferred Happiness on ...World.——Above, a Figure, representing Fame, ...escending, and placing on his Brow the Wreath of ...ictory, and proclaiming to the World, from the ...Trump which she holds in her Hand, the following ...Motto, descriptive of her favourite Hero—*The Scourge of Tyrants, the Friend of Man.*——On the Right of the ...principal Figure in the back Ground, a distant View ...of the Battle of York-Town—with the Motto—*This was his Glory.*——Opposite, on the Left, a Display of ...the flourishing State of Agriculture and Commerce,—...with the Motto—*This is his Reward.*——At a Distance, on the Right, in the back Ground, was also ...represented a Ship, under full Sail, displaying the ...Standard of the United States, restoring Citizen La ...Fayette to "*Realms his Valour help'd to save.*"——...Whilst the principal Figure extends his Arm to America, and addresses them in the following Words—*Receive my favourite Son.* The Effect, this interesting Exhibition produced, can only be felt by those who were present. The Variety of Emblems designed, by the Fancy of the Ladies, in Honour of the *Day*, would be too minute for Description.——It ought, however, to be observed, that their Taste and Design in the Arrangement, was worthy of the Ladies of Newport.—The Evening was spent with the greatest Sprightliness and Gaiety, and concluded with Wishes, too visible in every Countenance not to be observed,——May we often repeat the Celebration of this *Illustrious Birth-Day.*

A Correspondent would observe, that if the Town-Council of Newport, permits with Impunity *any* Person to take upon himself the Title of a *Council-Man*, to alarm the Public with the Cry of the SMALL-POX, in the weekly Papers, and abuse *whoever* and *whatever* his morose, snarling and choleric Disposition may suggest, it may not prove either for the Interest of the Town, or Reputation of its Authority—For although such groundless Reports, and the incendiary Reporters, may be treated by the candid and well informed Part of the Citizens as they deserve,—Still they may have a Currency in the Country injurious to our Interest.—The Public *ought* to be informed that only in *One* Instance has the Small-Pox broke out in this Town this Winter, and that was brought from New-York.—And that this Town has very *rarely* for a Series of Years been favoured with so few Instances of the natural Small Pox, notwithstanding all the Noise and Ill nature of a Few who appear to have no other Business upon Hand, than the Disturbance of their Fellow-Citizens.

Further European Accounts mention, That Mr. Paine had been tried on the Charge of a Libel, &c. and, without the Jury leaving the Bench, had been declared *Guilty*—but notwithstanding this, the Horses of his Counsel (Mr. Erskine) had been taken from his Carriage, and he drawn in Triumph to his Residence by the patriotic Citizens of London and Westminster.——That Lord Auckland, the British Ambassador at the Hague, had declared officially, by Order of his Court, that his Master will scrupulously adhere to his Stipulations in the Treaty of 1788, and recommends a firm Suppression of every Attempt to disturb the interior Tranquility of the Provinces.—That on the 4th of Dec. the People of Geneva, without waiting for the Result of the Sovereign Council assembled in Arms, took possession of the Park of Artillery, and of the principal Posts; when the Grand Council saw this Movement, they gave their Sanction to a Law presented by the People, which assures to them a Liberty as absolute and extensive as that of the French Nation—That an Account of the Proceedings of the Irish Catholic Convention says, they adhere literally to the Demand they made last Year, viz. That the elective Franchises should be restored to Roman Catholics renting a Farm of 20l. a Year or upwards. They put their Claim or Right into the Form of a Petition to the common Sovereign, and appointed Sir Thomas French, Bart. Mr. Keough, and three other Gentlemen, to be a Deputation to go to England, and present it to his Majesty.—That Meetings for the Purpose of associating for the Preservation of the Constitution are becoming general all over England.—That Tronchet and Malesherbes, two celebrated Lawyers, are chosen by Louis XVI. as his Council; they have accepted of the Appointment.—That the Convention had declared the River Scheldt, on which Antwerp is situated, to be free and open to all Nations; the exclusive Privilege of which was heretofore guaranteed to the Dutch by the British and Prussian Courts.

DIED.]—At Philadelphia, Mr. MOSES WINCHESTER, Preacher of the Doctrine of Universal Salvation in that City. His Remains were interred in the Burial Ground belonging to the Seventh-Day Baptists, of which he was a Member.

—At Boston, in the 60th Year of his Age, JOHN MANLEY, Esq; Captain and Commander in the Navy of the United States.

—In this Town, in the 46th Year of his Age, Mr. JOSEPH ALLEN. By this Stroke of Death, his numerous Family are deprived of a Husband and Father pecuniarly affectionate, his Friends and Acquaintance of a valuable Companion, and the Community at large of an industrious and worthy Member, of inflexible Republican Principles. His Funeral will be To-morrow Afternoon, at 3 o'Clock, from his late Dwelling, on the North Side of the Parade, which his Relations and Friends are requested to attend.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY:

Mr. BARBER,

WE have seen a publication in your paper of the 18th, signed a *Cobweb-Man*, abusing in very unqualified terms, what he calls the *Inspectors* of the Small-Pox Hospital in Jamestown, and threatening the Printer with terrifying *Strictures* should he dare refuse publishing it.——

When a private citizen has the audacity to assume the signature of a public officer, to stamp the image of credibility on detamation and falsehood, it may not appear wonderful, at his suspecting a reluctance in the printer to comply with his wishes.——Had he been a *real* Council-Man, and conscious of the truth, candour and propriety, of his conduct, he could not have had any occasion to doubt the ready admission of his piece in your paper.

His chief object seems to be to inflame the minds of the people of Newport against the Town of Jamestown, and Overseers of the Hospital.—Had he paid that regard to truth and decency which the subject required, we presume that it would have been unnecessary for us to notice him. He asserts, that "the patients from Jamestown, belonging to Newport, are permitted to return without *any* Certificate, either from the Overseers or Physician."

The Town Council of Jamestown, not long since published in your paper, their approbation of the rules and regulations adopted by the Town, *after they had been in practical use* for some considerable time; and we can assure the Public, as well as this *Sham Council-Man*, that we have so strictly adhered to them, that in no instance has any patient been permitted to leave the Hospital, as he asserts, without a Certificate, both from the Physician in attendance, and Overseers; and we challenge him to produce an instance to the contrary. If this writer was a man who possessed any considerable knowledge in the Small-Pox, and could he exercise truth and candour sufficient to acknowledge it, he would readily grant that it is *impossible* for *any* person to say the *precise* time when the *last* particle of infection leaves a person who has had that disease.—While Physicians and Overseers have any thing to do with the Small-Pox, they may expect that the slanderous tongue of envy and detraction will seldom sleep—but while this is acknowledged, we must observe, such a flagrant insult upon character, candour and decency, ought not to pass without chastisement.——

The patients in our Hospital have been as well cleansed, and there is as much *necessary* precaution used with us, as there is in any other on the continent—and were this writer a man of sense and candour, he would have waited till as many patients had passed through the Small Pox at Coasters' Harbour, as there has here, before he presumed to draw an invidious comparison between the regulation of the two towns; or the conduct of the respective persons concerned in the management. ——Show us an instance, where so many persons have gone through the disease, with equal ease to themselves and safety to the public.—We know of no instance, where the Small Pox has been spread from this to any of the citizens of Newport.—We believe there are many, where it has from those who formerly came from Coasters' Harbour, notwithstanding all the Care, Skippers, and other *excellent* Regulations.—As to the prudence or imprudence of those persons who have *left* this Hospital, we are not responsible.——We believe none have gone, however, from hence, to *seeking let* with infection, as this writer is with calumny and detraction.

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS,
BENJAMIN REMINGTON,
JOHN HOWLAND,
} *Overseers.*

Jamestown, February 21, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And Possession immediately given,

A LARGE and commodious HOUSE, on the Hill, together with the LOT on which it stands, consisting of a large Garden and Yard, well fenced, and a good Well of Water.——It was formerly a Public House, kept by James Sisson; is very pleasantly situated, and may be improved as a House of Entertainment, to take Lodgers, or may be divided to accommodate Two Families.——Inquire of FRANCIS FRISBY, Esq;

Newport, February 23, 1793.

Christoph. Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the first Quality,
RAVENS' DUCK,
RUSSIAN clean HEMP,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
RUSSIAN BAR-IRON, of the best Quality, for Ship Building—or any other Use whatever.
Also,—[illegible] BOHEA TEA, by the [illegible]

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of SILAS COOKE, Esq; formerly of Newport, Merchant, but late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, are hereby requested to make immediate Payment, to the Subscriber, Administrator upon said Estate, with the Will annexed.

JOHN BROWN.

South Kingstown, Feb. 21, 1793.

THE Creditors to the Estate of SILAS COOKE, Esq; formerly of Newport, Merchant, but late of South-Kingstown, deceased, and whose Estate is represented insolvent, are hereby notified to bring in their Claims upon said Estate to us the Subscribers (appointed Commissioners for receiving and examining such Claims, by the Town-Council for the said Town of South-Kingstown) within Six Months from this Twenty first Day of February, 1793, being the Time allowed by said Town-Council for bringing in the same; and that we will attend to receive their Claims, at the Dwelling House of Sands Perkins, in said South Kingstown, the first Monday in every Month, during said Time.

JEREMIAH SHEFFIELD,
SANDS PERKINS,
JOSEPH BABCOCK.

South-Kingstown, Feb. 21, 1793.

All Persons having any just Demands against the Estate of ISAAC ANTHONY, late of Portsmouth, deceased, are desired to present them to the Subscribers speedily for Payment; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment, that the Subscribers may be enabled to satisfy the Demands against the same.—Those who neglect complying with this Request, may depend upon being sued at the next May Court.

REBECCA ANTHONY,
ISAAC ANTHONY,
} *Executrix & Executor.*

Portsmouth, Feb. 18, 1793.

FLAX.

WANTED,

By the PROPRIETORS *of the* DUCK MANUFACTORY, *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well-dressed FLAX, for which CASH will be paid on Delivery.——Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, Jan. 23, 1793.

Just received, and for SALE, by

Stephen Pierce,

A QUANTITY of FLOUR and BUTTER, cheap for CASH.

He has also for Sale, BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, January 14, 1793.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Excellent Hyson Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Cwt.
Window-Glass, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship-Bread,
Best Holland Powder, by the Quarter Cask,
Cordage, of all Sizes.

ALSO,

A CONSIGNMENT of One Hundred BARRELS of Baltimore and Alexandria fine and superfine FLOUR.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, at Retail, very low for Cash.

☞ He will pay Cash for any Quantity of live GEESE FEATHERS.

Newport, Jan. 25, 1792.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c. *Feb.* 6, 1793.

THE Creditors of JOSEPH CARVER, of Scituate, deceased, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly, to be holden at East Greenwich, on the last Monday in February Instant, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Petition of *Oliver Carver*, Executor of the said *Joseph Carver*, praying that he may be empowered to represent the Estate of the said Deceased Insolvent, should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

*** A [illegible] Jewett [illegible]—A [illegible] Newporter, *with several other Pieces from Correspondents, we are obliged to omit for Want of Room.*

…en KING, merits a particular Description. The …isce was Seven Feet by Six. The principal Figure …pon the fore Ground, the President of the United …tates at full Length; in an Attitude expressive of the …oy and Tranquility which a Mind so great and good …ust feel, reflecting on having conferred Happiness on …World.——Above, a Figure, representing Fame, …escending and placing on his Brow the Wreath of …ictory, and proclaiming to the World, from the …Trump which she holds in her Hand, the following …Motto, descriptive of her favourite Hero—*The Scourge of Tyrants, the Friend of Man.*——On the Right of the …principal Figure in the back Ground, a distant View …of the Battle of York-Town—with the Motto—*This was his Glory*——Opposite, on the Left, a Display of …the flourishing State of Agriculture and Commerce,—…with the Motto—*This is his Reward.*——At a Dis…tance, on the Right, in the back Ground, was also …represented a Ship, under full Sail, displaying the …Standard of the United States, restoring Citizen La …Fayette to "*Realms his Valour help'd to save.*"—— …Whilst the principal Figure extends his Arm to Ame…rica, and addresses them in the following Words—*Re…ceive my favourite Son.* The Effect, this interesting …Exhibition produced, can only be felt by those who …were present. The Variety of Emblems designed, by …the Fancy of the Ladies, in Honour of the *Day*, would …be too minute for Description.——It ought, however, …to be observed, that their Taste and Design in the Ar…rangement, was worthy of the Ladies of Newport.—…The Evening was spent with the greatest Sprightliness …and Gaiety, and concluded with Wishes, too visible in …every Countenance not to be observed,——May we …often repeat the Celebration of this *Illustrious Birth-Day.*

A Correspondent would observe, that if the Town-Council of Newport, permits with Impunity *any* Person to take upon himself the Title of a *Council-Man*, to alarm the Public with the Cry of the SMALL-POX, in the weekly Papers, and abuse *whoever* and *whatever* his morose, snarling and choleric Disposition may suggest, it may not prove either for the Interest of the Town, or Reputation of its Authority—For although such groundless Reports, and the incendiary Reporters, may be treated by the candid and well informed Part of the Citizens as they deserve,—Still they may have a Currency in the Country injurious to our Interest.—The Public *ought* to be informed that only in *One* Instance has the Small-Pox broke out in this Town this Winter, and that was brought from New-York.—And that this Town has very *rarely* for a Series of Years been favoured with so few Instances of the natural Small Pox, notwithstanding all the Noise and Ill nature of a Few who appear to have no other Business upon Hand, than the Disturbance of their Fellow-Citizens.

Further European Accounts mention, That Mr. Paine had been tried on the Charge of a Libel, &c. and, without the Jury leaving the Bench, had been declared *Guilty*—but notwithstanding this, the Horses of his Council (Mr. Erskine) had been taken from his Carriage, and he drawn in Triumph to his Residence by the patriotic Citizens of London and Westminster.——That Lord Auckland, the British Ambassador at the Hague, had declared officially, by Order of his Court, that his Master will scrupulously adhere to his Stipulations in the Treaty of 1788, and recommends a firm Suppression of every Attempt to disturb the interior Tranquility of the Provinces.—That on the 4th of Dec. the People of Geneva, without waiting for the Result of the Sovereign Council assembled in Arms, took possession of the Park of Artillery, and of the principal Posts; when the Grand Council saw this Movement, they gave their Sanction to a Law presented by the People, which assures to them a Liberty as absolute and extensive as that of the French Nation—That an Account of the Proceedings of the Irish Catholic Convention says, they adhere literally to the Demand they made last Year, viz. That the elective Franchises should be restored to Roman Catholics renting a Farm of 20l. a Year or upwards. They put their Claim of Right into the Form of a Petition to the common Sovereign, and appointed Sir Thomas French, Bart, Mr. Keough, and three other Gentlemen, to be a Deputation to go to England, and present it to his Majesty.—That Meetings for the Purpose of associating for the Preservation of the Constitution are becoming general all over England.—That Tronchet and Malesherbes, two celebrated Lawyers, are chosen by Louis XVI. as his Council; they have accepted of the Appointment.—That the Convention had declared the River Scheldt, on which Antwerp is situated, to be free and open to all Nations; the exclusive Privilege of which was heretofore guaranteed to the Dutch by the British and Prussian Courts.

DIED.]—At Philadelphia, Mr. MOSES WINCHESTER, Preacher of the Doctrine of Universal Salvation in that City. His Remains were interred in the Burial Ground belonging to the Seventh-Day Baptists, of which he was a Member.

—At Boston, in the 60th Year of his Age, JOHN MANLEY, Esq; Captain and Commander in the Navy of the United States.

—In this Town, in the 46th Year of his Age, Mr. JOSEPH ALLEN. By this Stroke of Death, his numerous Family are deprived of a Husband and Father peculiarly affectionate, his Friends and Acquaintance of a valuable Companion, and the Community at large of an industrious and worthy Member, of inflexible Republican Principles. His Funeral will be To-morrow Afternoon, at 3 o'Clock, from his late Dwelling, on the North Side of the Parade, which his Relations and Friends are requested to attend.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY:

Mr. BARBER,

WE have seen a publication in your paper of the 18th, signed a *Council-Man*, abusing in very unqualified terms, what he calls the *Inspectors* of the Small-Pox Hospital in Jamestown, and threatening the Printer with terrifying *Strictures* should he dare refuse publishing it.——

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BENJAMIN REYNOLDS,
BENJAMIN REMINGTON, } *Overseers.*
JOHN HOWLAND,

Jamestown, February 21, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And Possession immediately given,

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Newport, February 23, 1793.

Christoph. Champlin

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RAVENS' DUCK,
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CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
RUSSIAN BAR-IRON, of the best Quality, for Ship Building—or any other Use whatever.
Also,—excellent BOHEA TEA, by the Chest.

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JEREMIAH SHEFFIELD,
SANDS PERKINS,
JOSEPH BABCOCK.

South-Kingstown, Feb. 21, 1793.

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REBECCA ANTHONY, } *Executrix,*
ISAAC ANTHONY, } *Executor.*

Portsmouth, Feb. 18, 1793.

FLAX.

WANTED,

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Newport, Jan. 23, 1793.

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Newport, January 14, 1793.

Anthony Dixon

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Excellent Hyson Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Cwt.
Window-Glass, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship-Bread,
Best Holland Powder, by the Quarter Cask,
Cordage, of all Sizes.

ALSO,

A CONSIGNMENT of One Hundred BARRELS of Baltimore and Alexandria fine and superfine FLOUR.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, at Retail, very low for Cash.

☞ He will pay Cash for any Quantity of live GEESE FEATHERS.

Newport, Jan. 25, 1792.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c. *Feb.* 6, 1793.

THE Creditors of JOSEPH CARVER, of Scituate, deceased, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly, to be holden at East Greenwich, on the last Monday in February Instant, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Petition of *Oliver Carver*, Executor of the said *Joseph Carver*, praying that he may be empowered to represent the Estate of the said Deceased Insolvent, should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,
HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

*** A Citizen of Jamestown—A true Newporter, *with several other Pieces from Correspondents, we are obliged to omit for Want of Room.*

FROM THE *CONNECTICUT COURANT.*

On the Meeting of the Citizens of Boston *round* Liberty-Stump *in the late Proceſſion.*

AT *Boſton* once a *tree of State*
To *Liberty* was conſecrate,
Beneath whoſe wide extended ſhade
The Sons of Freedom might parade:
With pride its tow'ring ſize they view'd,
The firſt, the *faireſt* of the wood.
But jealous grown, at length they found
It roſe too high above the ground.
Had ſour'd already its progreſs
Above the *equal rights of Trees*,
And with luxuriance *Ariſtic*,
Aſpir'd to *knights Ariſtocratic*;
Whence much they fear'd, if let alone,
'Twould be a *King Tree*, when full grown.
Then fierce with true Republic ire,
They fell'd and doom'd it to the fire;
Yet haply granting ſome reprieve,
They left the ſtump and roots to live.
Reduc'd at laſt to *Liberty*,
They crown the trunk with immortality;
There every *Citizen* and *Clan*
Aſſemble ſtill in grand committees,
And ſquat on Democratic rump,
Hold *Indian talks* around the *ſtump*;
Or at his ſhrine, like heathen folks,
Proſtrate devour the *victim Ox*.

BOSTON, February 9.

It is mentioned, not to excite *diſguſt*, for that would be taking too much notice of it; but merely to create a *ſmile*, that in an account from *Quebec*, of the organization of the Firſt Legiſlature, of *Lower Canada*, a few days ſince, it is ſaid, "That a meſſage was ſent from the *Lieutenant*-Governor, by the *Uſher* of the *Black* Rod, to the *Houſe of Aſſembly*, *requiring* their preſence in the *Upper Houſe*: Whither the Aſſembly repaired, and found *His Excellency* ſeated on the THRONE, under a *Canopy of State*:—And that his Excellency laconically ſaid to them, As it was neceſſary that they ſhould have a Speaker, it was his pleaſure, they ſhould *return* to their Houſe, and elect one, and come back for his approbation."——This is all we have heard on this *important* ſubject.

From a London Paper.

THE GREAT CHEESE.

A CHEESE has been made at *Northack*, in *Cheſhire*, which is intended as a preſent for his Majeſty's—it weighs thirteen and an half cwt. and is nine yards in circumference—the produce of two meals of milk.——Sir R. S. CORTON, Bart. M. P. for the county, is to preſent it to His Majeſty.

JAMES ROBINSON

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK of the firſt Quality,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia clean HEMP,
Ruſſia SHEETING,
Ruſſia BARIRON of the firſt Quality, flat and ſquare, for Ship-Building, or other Uſe,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Spermaceti CANDLES,
SPERMACETI and LAMP-OIL.—and
BEEF, by the Barrel.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

By J. Richardſon,

THORNTON's, Buckerſtaff's, Wheeler's, Phillips's, Freemaſon's and other ALMANACKS for 1793, by the Groce, Dozen, or ſingle. Likewiſe the Maſſachuſetts and Connecticut REGISTERS.

NEWFIELD BRIDGE LOTTERY.

THE Drawing of NEWFIELD BRIDGE LOTTERY is poſtponed until the *ſecond Tueſday* of *March* next, on Account of the Adjournment of the County Court to the Time firſt propoſed—The Subſcriber being Clerk of ſaid Court, and others of the Managers belonging to it, is the ſole Reaſon, and not on Account of the Number of Tickets on hand.—The Drawing will POSITIVELY commence at the Time now ſet without fail, and continue from Day to Day till finiſhed.

DAVID BURR, *in Behalf of the Managers.*

Newfield, Feb. 3, 1793.

☞ TICKETS, at Four Dollars each, in the above Lottery, in which are, 1 Prize of 4000—3 of 1000—9 of 500—10 of 200—and 28 of 100 Dollars, may be had of JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Poſt-Office;—by whom the Prizes will be paid,

Newport, Feb. 18, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th, 2d Month, 1793.

By Order of the Aſſignees will be ſold, at PUBLIC AUCTION, *on the Premiſes, on Thurſday the 21ſt of March, if fair Weather, otherwiſe on the next fair Day, for* CASH *only,*

All the perſonal Property of the

late RICHARD GREENE, of Warwick, conſiſting of Horned Cattle, Sheep, Horſes, Swine, Farming Utenſils, Houſhold Furniture, and a Quantity of Hay.

Warwick, Feb. 13, 1793.

Dancing-School.

Mr. ST. ARMAND

Reſpectfully informs the young GENTLEMEN *and* LADIES, *of the Town of Newport,*

THAT from the Encouragement he has received, he purpoſes to remain longer in Town than he at firſt intended, to inſtruct in dancing MINUETS, COTILLIONS, and French COUNTRY-DANCES, in the moſt approved and faſhionable Stile; and that he attends, at the ASSEMBLY-ROOM, on the young LADIES, Monday, Wedneſday and Friday Morning, from Ten to One o'Clock—and on the young GENTLEMEN, the Evening of the ſame Day, from Six to Nine o'Clock.——His Terms are Two Dollars Entrance, and Eight Shillings per Month.

Alſo, he teaches to play on the Spaniſh GUITAR, VIOLIN and German FLUTE.—Thoſe who pleaſe to honour him with their Company, will find that no Exertions in his Power will be wanting to merit their Favours.

Newport, February 11, 1793.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an Invalid, and aſcertaing the ſum to which, as ſuch, he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the County of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an Invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Preſence of

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the Invalid died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By Command of the Preſident
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

☞ *The Printers in the reſpective States, are requeſted to publiſh the above in their Newſpapers for the ſpace of three months.*

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of JOSEPH CLARKE, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in for Settlement; and thoſe who are any wiſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

REBECCA CLARKE, *Executrix.*

Newport, February 1, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

WILLIAM LADD

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public,

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA } Wines
Sherry }
Lisbon }
Port }
Malaga }
Weſt-India } Rum
New-England }
Cherry }
Gin
Anniſeed Cordial
Doctor Stevens
Hyſon } TEAS
Hyſon-Skin }
Souchong }
Bohea }
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Cloves
Mace
Allſpice
Ginger
Pepper
Olives
Capers
Florence Oil
Beſt Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles
Engliſh Muſtard
Freſh Malaga Grapes
Beſt Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.
Prunes
Citron
Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts
Freſh Raiſins, per Cask o lb.
Currants
Thin-ſhell'd } Almonds
Sugar'd }
Sugar Plumbs
Barley Sugar
Brown Sugar
Loaf Do.
Molaſſes
Chocolate
Coffee
Starch
Flour
Writing-Paper } per
Wrapping-Paper } Ream
Cotton Wool
WINDOW-GLASS
Ground Camwood
Ground Stick } Redwood
Flour Roll } Brimſtone
Indigo
Copperas
Allum
Beſt Boſton made SNUFF per Bladder.

A L S O,

A large Aſſortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

Newport, January 21, 1793.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Imported in the laſt Ships; ſuitable for all Seaſons, but more eſpecially the enſuing

WINTER,

And to be had at the loweſt Rate, at the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, of

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who wiſh to preſent their grateful Thanks for paſt Favours, and hope to ſerve their good Cuſtomers in leſs to their Satisfaction for Time to come.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogſhead,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk,
Brown Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Ruſſia Duck by the Bolt,

Likewiſe the well-known Houſe, Wharf and Store, on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Buſineſs theſe many Years, and will be ſold cheap for Caſh.

Alſo two Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient Houſe, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Alſo a row of ſmall ſhops adjoining ſaid Houſe; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Buſineſs. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD of a good Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old Silver.

FROM THE *CONNECTICUT COURANT.*

On the Meeting of the Citizens of Boſton *round* Liberty-Stump *in the late Proceſſion.*

AT *Boſton* once a *tree of State*
To *Liberty* was conſecrate,
Beneath whoſe wide extended ſhade
The Sons of Freedom might parade:
With pride its tow'ring ſize they view'd,
The firſt, the *nobleſt* of the wood.
But jealous grown, at length they found
It roſe too high above the ground,
Had ſoar'd already ten degrees
Above the *equal rights of Trees*,
And with luxuriance *Ariſtic*,
Aſpir'd to *heights Ariſtocratic*;
Whence much they fear'd, if let alone,
'Twould be a *King Tree*, when full grown.
Then fierce with true Republic ire,
They fell'd and doom'd it to the fire;
Yet haply granting ſome reprieve,
They left the ſtump and roots to live.
Reduc'd at laſt to *Cit equality*,
They crown the trunk with immortality;
There ev'ry *Citizen* and *Citeſs*
Aſſemble ſtill in grand committees,
And ſquat on Democratic rump,
Hold *Indians talks* around the *ſtump*;
Or at his ſhrine, like heathen folks,
Proſtrate devour the *victim Ox.*

BOSTON, February 9.

It is mentioned, not to excite *diſguſt*, for that would be taking too much notice of it; but merely to create a *ſmile*, that in an account from *Quebec*, of the organization of the Firſt Legiſlature, of *Lower Canada*, a few days ſince, it is ſaid, "That a meſſage was ſent from the *Lieutenant*-Governor, by the *Uſher* of the *Black* Rod, to the *Houſe of Aſſembly*, *requiring* their preſence in the *Upper Houſe*: Whither the Aſſembly repaired, and found *His Excellency* ſeated on the THRONE, under a *Canopy of State*:—And that his Excellency laconically ſaid to them, As it was neceſſary that they ſhould have a Speaker, it was his pleaſure, they ſhould *return* to their Houſe, and elect one, and come back for his approbation."——This is all we have heard on this *important* ſubject.

From a London Paper.

THE GREAT CHEESE.

A CHEESE has been made at *Norleach*, in *Cheſhire*, which is intended as a preſent for his Majeſty;—it weighs thirteen and an half cwt. and is nine yards in circumference—the produce of two meals of milk.——Sir R. S. COTTON, Bart. M. P. for the county, is to preſent it to His Majeſty.

JAMES ROBINSON

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK of the firſt Quality,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia clean HEMP,
Ruſſia SHEETING,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON of the firſt Quality, flat and ſquare, for Ship-Building, or other Uſe,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Spermaceti CANDLES,
SPERMACETI and LAMP-OIL—and
BEEF, by the Barrel.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

By J. Richardſon,

THORNTON's, Bickerſtaff's, Wheeler's, Phillips's, Freemaſon's and other ALMANACKS for 1793, by the Groce, Dozen, or ſingle. Likewiſe the Maſſachuſetts and Connecticut REGISTERS.

NEWFIELD BRIDGE LOTTERY.

THE Drawing of NEWFIELD BRIDGE LOTTERY is poſtponed until the *ſecond Tueſday* of *March* next, on Account of the Adjournment of the County Court to the Time firſt propoſed—The Subſcriber being Clerk of ſaid Court, and others of the Managers belonging to it, is the ſole Reaſon, and not on Account of the Number of Tickets on hand.——The Drawing will POSITIVELY commence at the Time now ſet without fail, and continue from Day to Day till finiſhed.

DAVID BURR, *in Behalf of the Managers.*

Newfield, Feb. 3, 1793.

☞ TICKETS, at Four Dollars each, in the above Lottery, in which are, 1 Prize of 4000—3 of 1000—3 of 500—10 of 200—and 28 of 100 Dollars, may be had of JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Poſt-Office;—by whom the Prizes will be paid,

Newport, Feb. 18, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th, 2d Month, 1793.

By Order of the Aſſignees will be ſold, at PUBLIC AUCTION, *on the Premiſes, on Thurſday the 21ſt of March, if fair Weather, otherwiſe on the next fair Day, for* CASH *only,*

All the perſonal Property of the late RICHARD GREENE, of Warwick, conſiſting of Horned Cattle, Sheep, Horſes, Swine, Farming Utenſils, Houſhold Furniture, and a Quantity of Hay.

Warwick, Feb. 13, 1793.

Dancing-School.

Mr. ST. ARMAND

Reſpectfully informs the young GENTLEMEN *and* LADIES, *of the Town of Newport,*

THAT from the Encouragement he has received, he purpoſes to remain longer in Town than he at firſt intended, to inſtruct in dancing MINUETS, COTILLIONS, and French COUNTRY-DANCES, in the moſt approved and faſhionable Stile; and that he attends, at the ASSEMBLY-ROOM, on the young LADIES, Monday, Wedneſday and Friday Morning, from Ten to One o'Clock—and on the young GENTLEMEN, the Evening of the ſame Day, from Six to Nine o'Clock.——His Terms are Two Dollars Entrance, and Eight Shillings per Month.

Alſo, he teaches to play on the Spaniſh GUITAR, VIOLIN and German FLUTE.—Thoſe who pleaſe to honour him with their Company, will find that no Exertions in his Power will be wanting to merit their Favours.

Newport, February 11, 1793.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an Invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which, as ſuch, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the County of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an Invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Preſence of

}

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the Invalid died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By Command of the Preſident
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

☞ *The Printers in the reſpective States, are requeſted to publiſh the above in their Newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.*

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of JOSEPH CLARKE, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in for Settlement; and thoſe who are any wiſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

REBECCA CLARKE, *Executrix.*

Newport, February 1, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

WILLIAM LADD

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public,

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA	Wines	Prunes	
Sherry		Citron	
Liſbon		Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts	
Port		Freſh Raiſins, per Cask o lb.	
Malaga		Currants	
Weſt-India	Rum	Thin-ſhell'd	Almonds
New-England		Sugar'd	
Cherry		Sugar Plumbs	
Gin		Barley Sugar	
Anniſeed Cordial		Brown Sugar	
Doctor Stevens		Loaf Do.	
Hyſon	TEAS	Molaſſes	
Hyſon-Skin		Chocolate	
Souchong		Coffee	
Bohea		Starch	
Nutmegs		Flour	
Cinnamon		Writing-Paper	per Ream
Cloves		Wrapping-Paper	
Mace		Cotton Wool	
Alſpice		WINDOW-GLASS	
Ginger		Ground Camwood	
Pepper		Ground	Redwood
Olives		Stick	
Capers		Flour	Brimſtone
Florence Oil		Roll	
Beſt Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles		Indigo	
		Copperas	
Engliſh Muſtard		Allum	
Freſh Malaga Grapes		Beſt Boſton made SNUFF per Bladder.	
Beſt Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.			

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